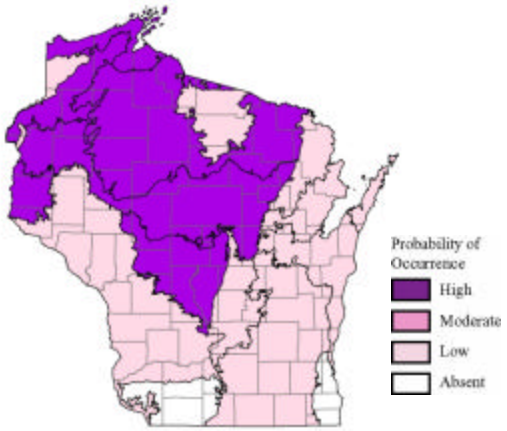
Trumpeter Swan (*Cygnus buccinator*)

Species Assessment Scores*

State rarity:	5
State threats:	4
State population trend:	1
Global abundance:	5
Global distribution:	4
Global threats:	4
Global population trend:	1
Mean Risk Score:	3.4
Area of importance:	2

* Please see the Description of Vertebrate Species Summaries (Section 3.1.1) for definitions of criteria and scores.



Ecological Landscape Associations
Please note that this is not a range map. Shading does not imply that the species is present throughout the Landscape, but represents the probability that the species occurs somewhere in the Landscape.

Landscape-community Combinations of Highest Ecological Priority

Ecological Landscape	Community
Central Sand Plains	Emergent marsh
Central Sand Plains	Impoundments/Reservoirs
Central Sand Plains	Submergent marsh
Forest Transition	Emergent marsh
Forest Transition	Impoundments/Reservoirs
Forest Transition	Submergent marsh
North Central Forest	Emergent marsh
North Central Forest	Emergent marsh - wild rice
North Central Forest	Impoundments/Reservoirs
North Central Forest	Inland lakes
North Central Forest	Submergent marsh
Northwest Sands	Emergent marsh
Northwest Sands	Emergent marsh - wild rice
Northwest Sands	Inland lakes
Northwest Sands	Submergent marsh
Superior Coastal Plain	Emergent marsh
Superior Coastal Plain	Emergent marsh - wild rice
Superior Coastal Plain	Shore fen
Superior Coastal Plain	Submergent marsh
Western Prairie	Emergent marsh
Western Prairie	Submergent marsh

Threats and Issues

- Processes or actions that affect water level stability of breeding habitat is an ongoing concern. Negative, long-term changes in population levels could affect the recovery of this state-endangered bird.
- Wetland habitat loss through dredging, draining, or alteration resulting in degradation is a significant threat. Other threats include power lines, illegal harvest, lead poisoning from spent lead pellets in the

substrate, snapping turtle predation of young cygnets (<5 weeks old), and competition with Mute Swans for nesting territories that may result in displacement or injury.

- Purple loosetrife may degrade wetland quality and affect/limit nest site selection.
- Chemical contamination of wetland waters is a concern but its impact on breeding Trumpeter Swans is currently unknown.
- Disturbance of nest sites by curious onlookers is an ongoing concern and has the potential to disrupt nesting avtivities, which may be especially critical during incubation or early post-hatching (<24 hrs after hatching).
- Wintering Trumpeters may be at risk because of inadequate and declining winter habitat due to development. Increased shoreline development and associated use of lakes by humans during nesting and brood rearing in the spring is also a threat.

Priority Conservation Actions

- Public and private actions are needed to maintain, restore, and/or protect large emergent marsh wetland complexes, sedge marshes, flowages, and isolated beaver ponds known to serve as Trumpeter Swan nesting habitat.
- Discourage (e.g., through posting) human activity near active nests.
- Research the potential impacts of chemical contaminants on breeding.
- Publishing results of long-term monitoring, training of local volunteers and wildlife managers to monitor breeding swans, and news releases/community presentations will be important to tracking the changes in Trumpeter populations. It will take a network of public and private partners to monitor nesting success and long-term population changes.